



General Information: (312) 353-1880

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Media Contact: Paul LaPorte

Wednesday, November 5, 2008

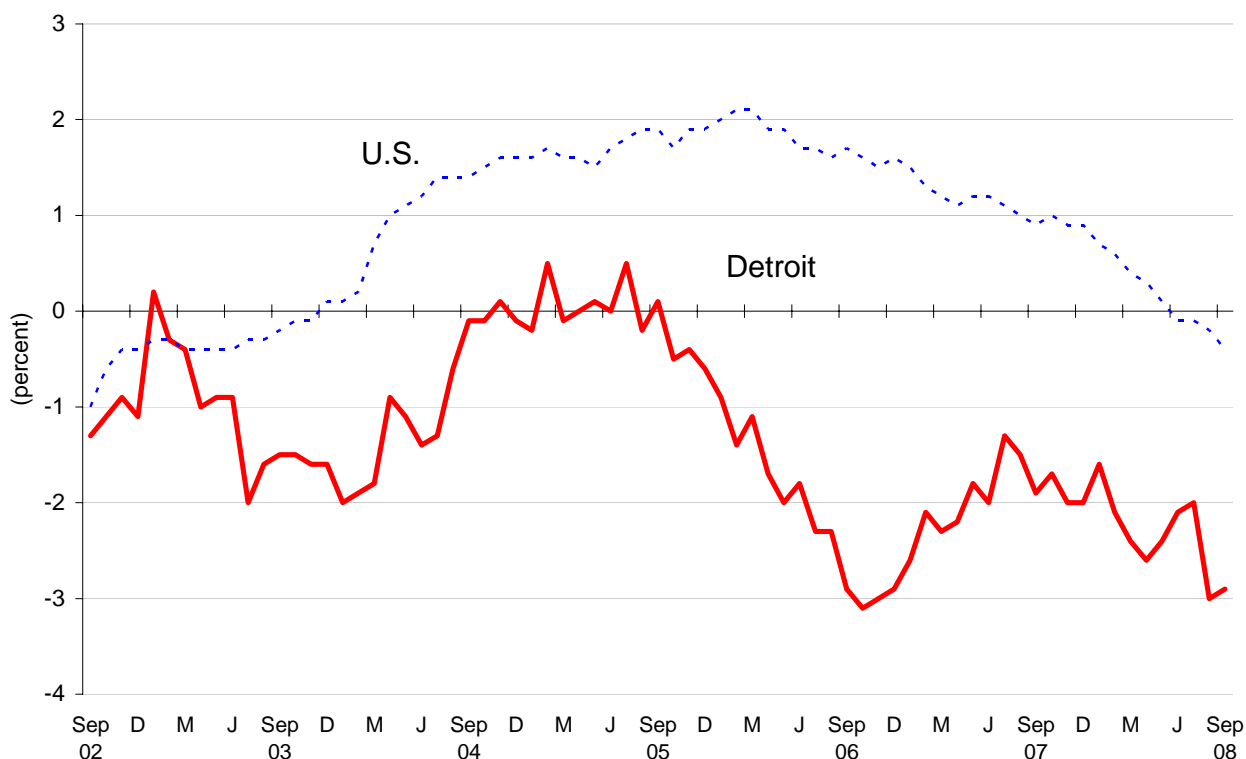
(312) 353-1138

Internet: [www.bls.gov/ro5](http://www.bls.gov/ro5)

## September 2008 Job Count for the Detroit Area Fell by 57,800 Over the Year

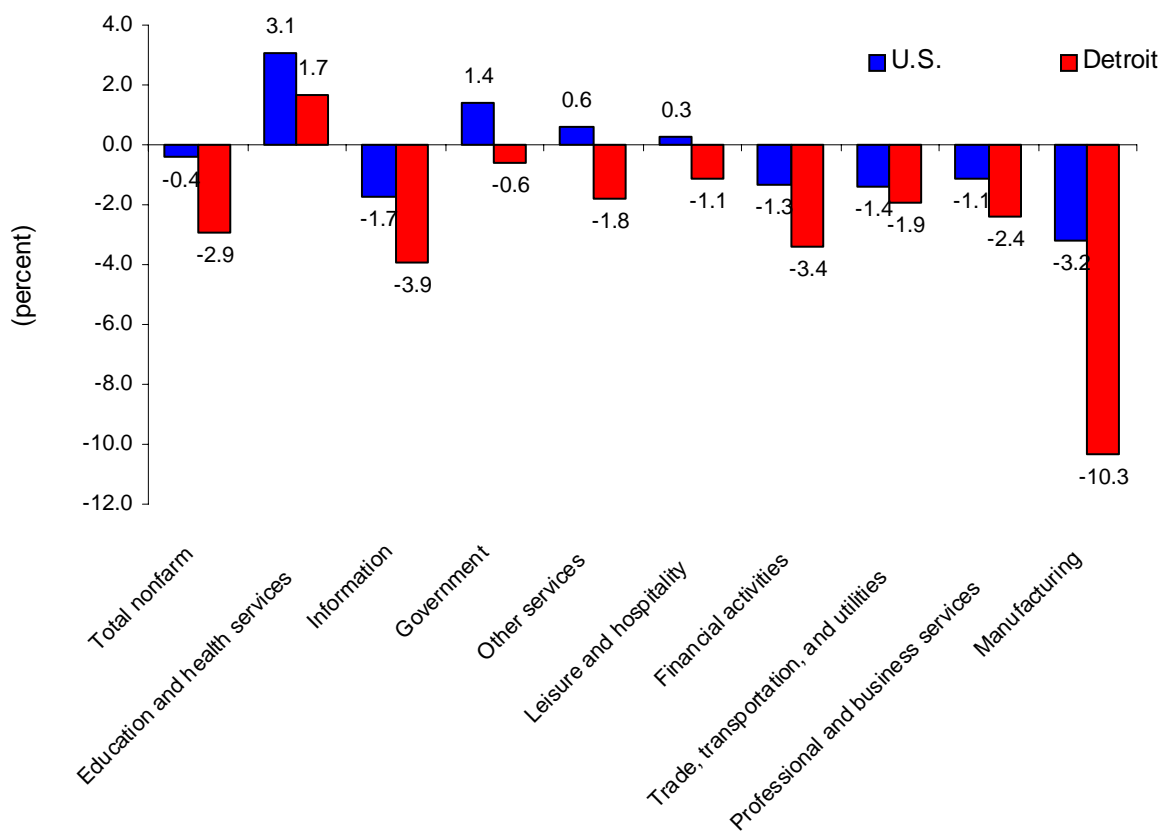
Total nonfarm employment for the Detroit-Warren-Livonia Metropolitan Statistical Area stood at 1,908,200 in September 2008, 57,800 below its year-ago level. This drop represented a decline of 2.9 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. Nationally, nonfarm employment was down 0.4 percent during the same 12-month period. (See chart A and table 1.) Regional Commissioner Jay A. Mousa noted that the decline in September was a continuation of a long-term trend of over-the-year job losses that extended back to October 2005. (All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

**Chart A. Total nonfarm employment, over-the-year percent change in the United States and the Detroit metropolitan area, September 2002-2008**



The Detroit metropolitan area is made up of two metropolitan divisions—separately identifiable employment centers within the larger metropolitan area—both of which lost jobs over the year. The rate of job loss varied by division with employment in the Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn Metropolitan Division declining 4.3 percent and employment in the Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills Metropolitan Division falling 2.0 percent. (See table 1.) The Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn Metropolitan Division, which employs 39 percent of the area’s workforce, accounted for 58 percent of the area’s job loss. The Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills Metropolitan Division, employing 61 percent of the area’s workforce, accounted for 42 percent of the jobs lost in the area.

**Chart B. Over-the-year percent change in employment by selected industry supersector, United States and the Detroit metropolitan area, September 2008**



### **Industry Employment**

The largest employment loss in the Detroit area was in the manufacturing supersector, which dropped 26,400 jobs from September 2007 to September 2008, a decline of 10.3 percent. The loss of manufacturing jobs locally was more pronounced in the Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn Metropolitan Division, down 20,300 or 21.6 percent from September 2007. Nationally, employment in manufacturing also decreased, though the 3.2-percent over-the-year decline was not nearly as steep. (See chart B and table 1.)

Since September 2000, employment in the metropolitan area's manufacturing supersector has fallen by 159,500 or 40.9 percent.

Natural resources, mining, and construction, the supersector with the second largest loss in jobs, 10,600, experienced the steepest rate of decline, 14.0 percent, from September a year ago. The majority of this decline was in the Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills Metropolitan Division where employment fell by 8,000 or 15.4 percent.

Professional and business services in the Detroit area shed 8,600 jobs from September 2007, a drop of 2.4 percent. However, unlike the previously mentioned supersectors, job losses in this industry were almost equally split between the two metropolitan divisions. Nationally, professional and business services also lost jobs, declining 1.1 percent from September a year ago.

Six other Detroit-area supersectors reported net job losses ranging from 6,800 in trade, transportation, and utilities to 1,300 in information.

Education and health services was the only Detroit area supersector to add jobs over the year, increasing by 4,700 or 1.7 percent. In spite of the area's overall employment decline in recent years, the education and health services industry has consistently expanded. Since losing 1,400 jobs in June 2003, Detroit's education and health services supersector has experienced 63 consecutive months of growth.

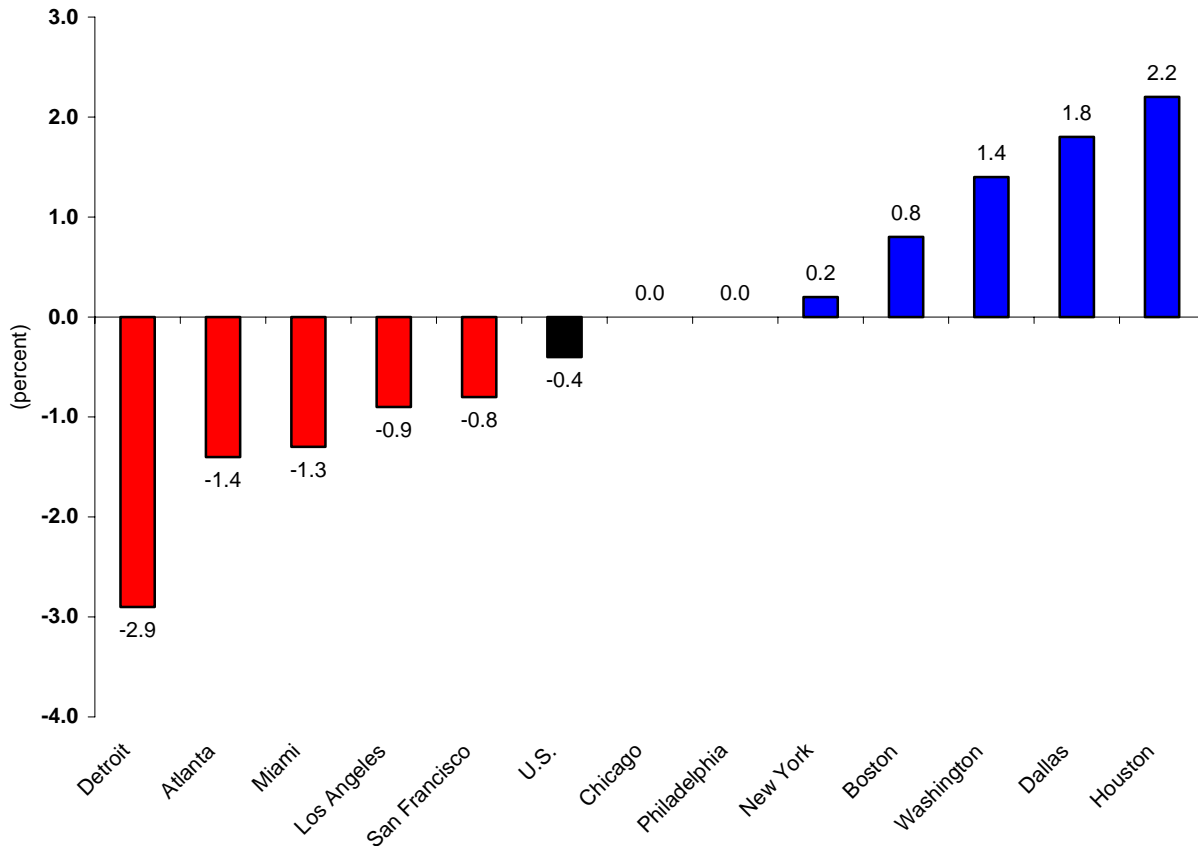
### **Employment in the 12 Largest Areas**

Detroit-Warren-Livonia was one of the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in September 2008. Five of these 12 areas experienced over-the-year job growth, another 5 lost jobs, and 2 areas registered no growth. Nationally, employment declined 0.4 percent. Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown registered the fastest rate of gain, up 2.2 percent, followed by Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, up 1.8 percent. The other three areas experiencing employment growth during the 12-month period were: Washington-Arlington-Alexandria (1.4 percent), Boston-Cambridge-Quincy (0.8 percent), and New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island (0.2 percent). (See chart C.)

Those areas with over-the-year job losses were: San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont (-0.8 percent), Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana (-0.9 percent), Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach (-1.3 percent), Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta (-1.4 percent), and Detroit-Warren-Livonia (-2.9 percent). Chicago-Naperville-Joliet and Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington registered no job growth.

Houston, the area with the fastest rate of job growth in the nation in September 2008, also added the largest number of jobs over the year, 55,700, followed closely by Dallas with 54,300. Washington was third, adding 40,700 to its count. The largest declines in employment occurred in Detroit (-57,800) and Los Angeles (-53,200). Two other areas, Atlanta and Miami, lost more than 30,000 jobs.

**Chart C. Over-the-year percent change in employment, 12 largest areas and the United States, September 2008**



### Technical Note

This release presents nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program for the Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich. Metropolitan Statistical Area, 1 of the 12 largest metropolitan areas. The rankings were based on population estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau in 2007. The CES program is a Federal-State cooperative endeavor.

**Definitions.** Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

**Method of estimation.** The employment data are estimated using a "link relative" technique in which a ratio (link relative) of current-month employment to that of the previous month is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are obtained by

multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these ratios. Small-domain models are used as the official estimators for the approximately 39 percent of CES published series which have insufficient sample for direct sample-based estimates.

**Annual revisions.** Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports that are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

### **Reliability of the estimates**

The estimates presented in this release are based on sample survey, administrative data, and modeling and, thus, are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability—that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data also are subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the specific estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding.

**Employment estimates.** Measures of sampling error are available for state CES data at the total nonfarm and supersector level and for metropolitan area CES data. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available on the BLS Web site at [www.bls.gov/sae/](http://www.bls.gov/sae/).

**Area definitions.** The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget on November 20, 2007. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is available at [www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/fy2008/b08-01.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/fy2008/b08-01.pdf).

**Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)** includes Lapeer, Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, St. Clair, and Wayne Counties in Michigan.

**The Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, Mich. Metropolitan Division (MD)** includes Wayne County in Michigan.

**The Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, Mich. Metropolitan Division (MD)** includes Lapeer, Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, and St. Clair Counties in Michigan.

### **Additional information**

More complete information on the technical procedures used to develop these estimates and additional data appear in *Employment and Earnings*, which is available by

subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (telephone 202-512-1800).

Industry employment data for states and metropolitan areas from the CES program are also available in the above mentioned news releases and from the Internet at ([www.bls.gov/sae/](http://www.bls.gov/sae/)).

For personal assistance or further information on the Current Employment Statistics program, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Midwest Information Office at (312) 353-1880 from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. ET.

Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, total U.S. and Detroit metropolitan area and its components, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	Sept 2007	July 2008	Aug 2008	Sept 2008(p)	Change from Sept 2007 to Sept 2008(p)	
					Number	Percent
<b>United States</b>						
Total nonfarm	138,075	137,259	137,231	137,476	-599	-.4
Natural resources and mining	736	790	806	808	72	9.8
Construction	7,811	7,462	7,465	7,350	-461	-5.9
Manufacturing	13,890	13,526	13,521	13,443	-447	-3.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	26,584	26,378	26,335	26,221	-363	-1.4
Information	3,016	2,997	2,988	2,966	-50	-1.7
Financial activities	8,282	8,279	8,258	8,172	-110	-1.3
Professional and business services	18,133	18,022	18,016	17,933	-200	-1.1
Education and health services	18,372	18,593	18,653	18,947	575	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	13,712	14,324	14,253	13,753	41	.3
Other services	5,477	5,597	5,561	5,510	33	.6
Government	22,062	21,291	21,375	22,373	311	1.4
<b>Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich. Metropolitan Statistical Area</b>						
Total nonfarm	1,966.0	1,892.9	1,896.3	1,908.2	-57.8	-2.9
Natural resources, mining, and construction	75.8	67.7	67.1	65.2	-10.6	-14.0
Manufacturing	256.6	227.1	229.3	230.2	-26.4	-10.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	363.3	358.1	357.6	356.5	-6.8	-1.9
Information	33.7	32.7	32.7	32.4	-1.3	-3.9
Financial activities	110.1	109.3	108.9	106.4	-3.7	-3.4
Professional and business services	351.3	340.9	343.7	342.7	-8.6	-2.4
Education and health services	278.8	281.3	281.2	283.5	4.7	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	185.8	186.8	187.1	183.7	-2.1	-1.1
Other services	88.0	86.7	86.3	86.4	-1.6	-1.8
Government	222.6	202.3	202.4	221.2	-1.4	-.6
<b>Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, Mich. Metropolitan Division</b>						
Total nonfarm	784.2	745.1	741.2	750.4	-33.8	-4.3
Natural resources, mining, and construction	23.8	21.5	21.3	21.2	-2.6	-10.9
Manufacturing	94.0	75.8	73.1	73.7	-20.3	-21.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	148.5	144.6	144.7	144.7	-3.8	-2.6
Information	13.8	13.0	13.0	12.9	-.9	-6.5
Financial activities	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.0	-.8	-2.2
Professional and business services	117.7	113.9	114.0	113.6	-4.1	-3.5
Education and health services	124.1	123.2	122.8	125.5	1.4	1.1
Leisure and hospitality	80.9	79.8	79.3	79.1	-1.8	-2.2
Other services	35.2	34.5	34.9	34.8	-.4	-1.1
Government	110.4	103.0	102.3	109.9	-.5	-.5
<b>Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, Mich. Metropolitan Division</b>						
Total nonfarm	1,181.8	1,147.8	1,155.1	1,157.8	-24.0	-2.0
Natural resources, mining, and construction	52.0	46.2	45.8	44.0	-8.0	-15.4
Manufacturing	162.6	151.3	156.2	156.5	-6.1	-3.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	214.8	213.5	212.9	211.8	-3.0	-1.4
Information	19.9	19.7	19.7	19.5	-.4	-2.0
Financial activities	74.3	73.5	73.1	71.4	-2.9	-3.9
Professional and business services	233.6	227.0	229.7	229.1	-4.5	-1.9
Education and health services	154.7	158.1	158.4	158.0	3.3	2.1
Leisure and hospitality	104.9	107.0	107.8	104.6	-.3	-.3
Other services	52.8	52.2	51.4	51.6	-1.2	-2.3
Government	112.2	99.3	100.1	111.3	-.9	-.8

(p) preliminary

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	Sept 2007	July 2008	Aug 2008	Sept 2008(p)	Change from Sept 2007 to Sept 2008(p)	
					Number	Percent
<b>Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,466.9	2,439.9	2,450.5	2,433.3	-33.6	-1.4
Natural resources and mining	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	-.1	-4.0
Construction	139.2	135.9	132.0	128.1	-11.1	-8.0
Manufacturing	174.9	169.4	168.0	166.7	-8.2	-4.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	562.8	561.0	560.2	557.8	-5.0	-.9
Information	87.8	88.5	88.3	88.1	.3	.3
Financial activities	162.1	159.7	159.9	158.3	-3.8	-2.3
Professional and business services	412.8	408.5	410.9	404.1	-8.7	-2.1
Education and health services	256.2	257.1	261.2	263.6	7.4	2.9
Leisure and hospitality	236.2	241.3	240.4	236.3	.1	.0
Other services	97.9	99.6	98.4	98.7	.8	.8
Government	334.5	316.5	328.8	329.2	-5.3	-1.6
<b>Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,494.2	2,499.6	2,491.8	2,513.5	19.3	.8
Natural resources and mining	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	.0	.0
Construction	104.5	103.3	103.4	101.4	-3.1	-3.0
Manufacturing	221.6	219.9	220.1	219.1	-2.5	-1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	417.1	417.3	416.8	416.3	-.8	-.2
Information	74.6	75.2	74.8	74.3	-.3	-.4
Financial activities	188.6	190.2	190.0	186.7	-1.9	-1.0
Professional and business services	411.8	422.5	424.6	421.8	10.0	2.4
Education and health services	463.5	466.0	463.2	475.6	12.1	2.6
Leisure and hospitality	222.7	233.7	233.9	226.5	3.8	1.7
Other services	88.3	90.4	90.2	87.6	-.7	-.8
Government	300.4	279.9	273.6	303.1	2.7	.9
<b>Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI</b>						
Total nonfarm	4,587.8	4,593.4	4,585.0	4,587.3	-.5	.0
Natural resources and mining	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	.1	4.2
Construction	224.7	218.4	218.4	215.9	-8.8	-3.9
Manufacturing	482.8	477.8	477.2	476.1	-6.7	-1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	927.8	935.5	933.5	931.8	4.0	.4
Information	91.2	91.2	90.9	90.2	-1.0	-1.1
Financial activities	327.5	326.9	326.6	324.1	-3.4	-1.0
Professional and business services	753.7	757.3	759.5	759.8	6.1	.8
Education and health services	592.7	593.2	593.3	600.4	7.7	1.3
Leisure and hospitality	416.5	425.4	426.0	418.0	1.5	.4
Other services	198.5	204.2	203.7	199.6	1.1	.6
Government	569.5	561.0	553.4	568.9	-.6	-.1
<b>Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,964.1	3,001.0	3,013.3	3,018.4	54.3	1.8
Natural resources, mining, and construction	192.4	199.3	201.0	201.1	8.7	4.5
Manufacturing	297.5	293.1	293.4	292.2	-5.3	-1.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities	623.8	632.4	635.5	634.5	10.7	1.7
Information	89.5	88.7	88.9	88.3	-1.2	-1.3
Financial activities	233.9	238.0	238.2	237.4	3.5	1.5
Professional and business services	448.4	447.6	447.9	448.4	.0	.0
Education and health services	320.9	329.9	333.2	335.8	14.9	4.6
Leisure and hospitality	279.9	294.5	294.8	291.4	11.5	4.1
Other services	107.9	111.3	111.3	110.2	2.3	2.1
Government	369.9	366.2	369.1	379.1	9.2	2.5

(p) preliminary



Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted (numbers in thousands)--continued

Area and Industry	Sept 2007	July 2008	Aug 2008	Sept 2008(p)	Change from Sept 2007 to Sept 2008(p)	
					Number	Percent
<b>Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI</b>						
Total nonfarm	1,966.0	1,892.9	1,896.3	1,908.2	-57.8	-2.9
Natural resources, mining, and construction	75.8	67.7	67.1	65.2	-10.6	-14.0
Manufacturing	256.6	227.1	229.3	230.2	-26.4	-10.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	363.3	358.1	357.6	356.5	-6.8	-1.9
Information	33.7	32.7	32.7	32.4	-1.3	-3.9
Financial activities	110.1	109.3	108.9	106.4	-3.7	-3.4
Professional and business services	351.3	340.9	343.7	342.7	-8.6	-2.4
Education and health services	278.8	281.3	281.2	283.5	4.7	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	185.8	186.8	187.1	183.7	-2.1	-1.1
Other services	88.0	86.7	86.3	86.4	-1.6	-1.8
Government	222.6	202.3	202.4	221.2	-1.4	-6
<b>Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,571.0	2,607.4	2,617.1	2,626.7	55.7	2.2
Natural resources and mining	85.1	91.3	91.9	91.8	6.7	7.9
Construction	197.5	202.9	203.1	203.2	5.7	2.9
Manufacturing	234.7	237.2	237.5	237.9	3.2	1.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	523.4	530.9	533.7	532.6	9.2	1.8
Information	36.7	37.0	36.9	36.5	-.2	-.5
Financial activities	145.7	148.4	148.7	148.7	3.0	2.1
Professional and business services	387.0	394.1	395.4	394.4	7.4	1.9
Education and health services	285.9	290.5	292.6	295.0	9.1	3.2
Leisure and hospitality	230.6	237.2	237.4	233.6	3.0	1.3
Other services	94.3	96.9	96.5	96.1	1.8	1.9
Government	350.1	341.0	343.4	356.9	6.8	1.9
<b>Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA</b>						
Total nonfarm	5,628.3	5,554.2	5,543.8	5,575.1	-53.2	-.9
Natural resources and mining	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	.0	.0
Construction	264.7	249.1	250.0	249.2	-15.5	-5.9
Manufacturing	622.7	615.0	614.0	612.7	-10.0	-1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,097.7	1,084.1	1,080.9	1,081.5	-16.2	-1.5
Information	248.2	229.5	238.6	242.3	-5.9	-2.4
Financial activities	367.0	353.4	351.7	349.3	-17.7	-4.8
Professional and business services	879.8	870.9	870.7	868.6	-11.2	-1.3
Education and health services	631.9	627.2	627.3	644.2	12.3	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	574.3	582.8	580.9	575.9	1.6	.3
Other services	195.9	197.1	196	197	1.1	.6
Government	741.1	740.1	728.7	749.4	8.3	1.1
<b>Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,420.8	2,363.3	2,390.3	2,388.4	-32.4	-1.3
Natural resources and mining	.7	.7	.7	.7	.0	.0
Construction	156.0	139.9	137.7	137.3	-18.7	-12.0
Manufacturing	95.9	91.4	91.4	91.4	-4.5	-4.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	541.0	538.7	536.4	533.3	-7.7	-1.4
Information	51.6	51.1	50.8	50.8	-.8	-1.6
Financial activities	178.5	174.2	172.9	171.6	-6.9	-3.9
Professional and business services	397.9	390.2	389.5	387.1	-10.8	-2.7
Education and health services	320.2	324.3	327.2	330.8	10.6	3.3
Leisure and hospitality	249.1	250.3	251.5	251.0	1.9	.8
Other services	100.8	101.5	101.1	101.3	.5	.5
Government	329.1	301.0	331.1	333.1	4.0	1.2

(p) preliminary

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry supersector, 12 largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted  
(numbers in thousands)--continued

Area and Industry	Sept 2007	July 2008	Aug 2008	Sept 2008(p)	Change from Sept 2007 to Sept 2008(p)	
					Number	Percent
<b>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA</b>						
Total nonfarm	8,581.5	8,637.7	8,587.5	8,601.7	20.2	.2
Natural resources, mining, and construction	375.9	375.3	378.8	377.8	1.9	.5
Manufacturing	450.9	430.2	429.7	432.5	-18.4	-4.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,612.9	1,605.8	1,601.5	1,612.9	.0	.0
Information	290.0	295.9	295.6	294.2	4.2	1.4
Financial activities	796.8	795.8	791.6	782.2	-14.6	-1.8
Professional and business services	1,311.4	1,321.5	1,323.5	1,316.3	4.9	.4
Education and health services	1,435.1	1,438.3	1,430.1	1,455.8	20.7	1.4
Leisure and hospitality	664.8	700.2	695.3	678.4	13.6	2.0
Other services	371.3	378.0	376.4	375.6	4.3	1.2
Government	1,272.4	1,296.7	1,265.0	1,276.0	3.6	.3
<b>Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,810.8	2,808.7	2,796.7	2,809.5	-1.3	.0
Natural resources, mining, and construction	132.6	129.8	130.4	128.7	-3.9	-2.9
Manufacturing	219.3	215.8	215.0	213.9	-5.4	-2.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities	529.3	529.1	526.9	527.0	-2.3	-.4
Information	58.6	57.5	57.5	57.6	-1.0	-1.7
Financial activities	218.9	217.7	217.0	213.7	-5.2	-2.4
Professional and business services	430.7	436.3	436.1	435.4	4.7	1.1
Education and health services	525.0	526.6	523.9	534.0	9.0	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	225.0	234.7	233.7	226.2	1.2	.5
Other services	124.2	125.8	124.9	124.0	-.2	-.2
Government	347.2	335.4	331.3	349.0	1.8	.5
<b>San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,042.5	2,025.3	2,021.8	2,026.0	-16.5	-.8
Natural resources and mining	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	.1	6.7
Construction	121.4	116.2	116.9	116.1	-5.3	-4.4
Manufacturing	137.9	136.5	136.6	136.3	-1.6	-1.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities	359.3	353.6	353.4	353.2	-6.1	-1.7
Information	68.6	67.8	67.9	67.6	-1.0	-1.5
Financial activities	151.2	146.9	146.9	146.5	-4.7	-3.1
Professional and business services	359.4	362.7	362.4	362.0	2.6	.7
Education and health services	229.8	229.9	229.6	231.6	1.8	.8
Leisure and hospitality	216.5	217.9	217.7	215.9	-.6	-.3
Other services	75.5	75.4	74.9	74.8	-.7	-.9
Government	321.4	316.8	313.9	320.4	-1.0	-.3
<b>Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV</b>						
Total nonfarm	2,992.3	3,031.4	3,025.7	3,033.0	40.7	1.4
Natural resources, mining, and construction	186.8	183.3	183.4	181.5	-5.3	-2.8
Manufacturing	62.5	61.6	61.9	61.8	-.7	-1.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities	401.7	405.9	404.3	401.9	.2	.0
Information	93.1	92.6	91.9	91.0	-2.1	-2.3
Financial activities	157.8	156.9	156.7	155.0	-2.8	-1.8
Professional and business services	678.3	694.9	695.4	691.7	13.4	2.0
Education and health services	328.2	329.4	328.8	340.1	11.9	3.6
Leisure and hospitality	257.8	266.8	266.0	259.6	1.8	.7
Other services	180.0	189.2	187.9	188.1	8.1	4.5
Government	646.1	650.8	649.4	662.3	16.2	2.5

(p) preliminary